



EDMONTON COUNCIL OF COMMUNITY SERVICES

FALL INSTITUTE

FOREWORD

At one of the organizational meetings of the Membership and Public Relations Committee, it was generally felt that the effectiveness of cooperation among social agencies should be demonstrated. This, together with the fact that the National Conference on Social Work in June, 1956, had set the stage for the local development and study of welfare issues, lead to the planning of the first institute.

It would seem, after the response to this second institute, that the event is to become an annual affair. This is a rewarding experience to those who have shared in the planning. It does indicate, however, that a careful re-evaluation of purpose must now take place. Although the public relations value cannot be overlooked, the educational aspects are most certain to become increasingly important. "Let's Share the Task" is an attempt to cooperatively explore areas of community need.

I would like to express my sincere thanks to the many people who cooperated with the institute. Not only those who acted as chairmen, speakers and panelists, but also those from press, radio and T.V. who took our story to the community. This report, too, is made possible by the efforts of the session recorders and the staff of the Council of Community Services. Both groups deserve special thanks. Finally, the members of the Membership and Public Relations Committee, who brought the program from idea to action, are to be commended for a job well done.

The planning for the 1958 institute will begin shortly. The Committee would appreciate suggestions, comments and criticism. This is your institute, it can be improved with your ideas.

January, 1958.

C.A. Westcott,  
Chairman.

## "LET'S SHARE THE TASK"

Keynote Address by Dr. Leonard Marsh  
Director of Research, School of Social Work  
University of British Columbia

There are people here tonight from many and varied walks of life - and all of them important for the Community. But the common ground from which we all start - you and I together - is the mental struggle which it takes to understand the kind of world we are living in today. Scores of writers, from grave philosophers down to the concocters of advertising blurbs, have vied with each other tying labels on to the Twentieth Century - and I would remind you that we are now seeing more than a few glimpses of the Twenty-first Century! The age of Atomic Energy, the Age of Automation, the Space Travel-Age, the Push Button Era (I like the pronunciation "error" often applied to this one!) - and not the least significant, the Age of Confusion, and the Age of Global Insecurity. I have no colorful label to compete with these to offer you. But, for all of us who are concerned with human welfare - a much larger proportion of the human race, even of the local community, then we sometimes realize - I have one very serious suggestion to make: that gaining a clear appreciation of the social as distinct from the technological aspects of life in this and the next few generations is now the most important task confronting every intelligent citizen.

This is a real struggle. Passive absorption of newsprint and television waves won't develop any of the mental muscles required - for we have to fight our way through a deluge of technological pictures which seem impressive and exciting, but which often are really superficial, unsatisfying - even irrelevant - to the mainsprings of personal or family happiness, or a democratic, peaceful, or stable civilization.

How often have you read these articles about what it's going to be like in A.D. 2000 or 2050? Cities with their own built-in temperature and weather, houses in which you can replace whole rooms at your choice, private helicopters and moving sidewalks instead of automobiles, world-travel jet-airliners, the three-day week and untold leisure, indestructible clothing, test-tube babies, every home a push-button paradise - and so on. All these technological possibilities and so-called "scientific" wonders are just alive with unsolved economic, political, social, aesthetic and spiritual questions. And they are not going to be solved by brilliant bits of laboratory research, or billion-dollar "crash programs" nor by mystic social forces such as are apt to be called "know-how" or "our way of life" on this Continent, or just muddling through in funny old-fashioned Britain.

So I suggest to you some good healthy questions when you are standing up to the Technological Tornado of our Times. What is the effect of this or that change on family life? Which of these things (if any) is going to make some of our living slower - a little more rested or reflective - rather than faster or more exciting? Is this new development going to help people to be more courageous, more independent-minded and able to judge for themselves? Is it going to help them to be more cultivated? This means able to get more out of life - not be "smart", or "ritzy" or "snooty"!

Remarkable how much we all talk about "liberty" - under its other name, freedom; not so much about equality and hardly at all about fraternity. Perhaps the most important of all questions, if we have the courage to ask it - are these conquests of nature, of material environment, of the sources of wealth, bringing us closer to human brotherhood, or to a war of extinction?

Ever since the first Sputnik shot across the headlines as well as the heavens, I have been searching for an antidote to the one-track reactions that many people seem to have had to this particular symbol of the Twentieth (or is it 21st) Century. There is a good one - but it won't make the headlines, because we're too used to it. We have been launching with enormous success - particularly on this continent, where the Americans have been beating the Russians hollow at the game for several decades - a whole series of "SPLITNIKS" into our social, economic and political life! Splits, of distance or mechanics or interest or responsibilities, which have separated people, broken up interests and incentives, dissipated the real stuff of "communities" while retaining the word.

In work this has happened through the conveyor belt, the increasing subdivision of small mechanical operations, the obstacles to free communications in the giant corporation. The gaps of time and distance between home and workshop have grown even greater with suburban expansion and mounting automobile ownership. "Suburbanite" is not enough; new terms like "scatteration", and "ex-urbanite" have come into use to cope with the jig-saw puzzle of the bursting metropolis. Commuting - one of the universal twentieth-century experiences that Henry Ford didn't foresee when he directed his genius to the cheap car (although he could hardly be blamed for it, any more than Alexander Bell could be blamed for party-line eavesdropping or teen-age marathons!) - is not only a source of fatigue and frustration. It is often forgotten that it separates wives and children from weekday husbands, and the week-end husband (occupied with gardening, home improvement, or the family) from interest in local or metropolitan government. Spectator sports separate thousands from personal participation, and hundreds from healthy exercises of any kind. Quick-mix recipes separate the woman from the "personal touch" in cooking. "Digests" separate people from reading. Comic books separate some children from school, and some from family and community influences generally. The high-powered automobile frequently separates drivers from caution, responsibility, humility, and even normal selfish regard for their own safety. The mighty and grotesquely disproportionate output of business and commercial education (it is not usually called this; it is variously termed advertising, public relations and propaganda) separates many citizens from a reasonable balance of interest in public affairs, or understanding of the needs and functions of government (more usually termed politics, but capable of including statesmanship and responsible democracy.) The astronomical sums demanded and voted for military and defence undertakings appear to separate millions from ordinary prudence in the weighing of expenditures, the wise use of men and materials, and alternative methods of accomplishing desired ends.

These are challenging thoughts - to some, so troublesome as to be labelled "dangerous". "Salutary" - plain healthy - would, I think, be better terms. We need a few aids to thinking in the Battle of Human Relations on which we are nowadays engaged. I suggest another social rather than technological gadget, as one of them. We hear today of "labor-saving" devices at every turn. Should we not ask ourselves whether some of the aspects of the Technological Age are "humanity-saving" or "democracy-saving"? Why go to all the trouble of electing municipal officers, committees, public hearings and so forth, when we could let the city manager run the town efficiently "like a business"? Or why do we need the Community Chest and the Council and all the little agencies, and Boards and volunteers, and United Appeal canvassing and the rest of it, when we could just pay our taxes and "let the government do it"? Why waste all that time on the P.T.A. when we have teachers and School Boards to "look after education" for us? Or why do we have to have all the effort and campaigning and management and responsibility of slum-clearance projects, when we could just go on building and buying houses for ourselves (with the aid of C.M.H.C. etc.) until there were enough old ones left over (say in about 20 years) for the low-income families to filter up into? These are some of the varieties of democracy - saving. Why should we waste any time on delinquents and criminals, pampering them with Borstals and probation and psychiatric treatment, building decent institutions and staffing them with expensive (?) professional workers, when they should be sent away to prison, or punished (by someone else, of course) until they "reform"? Is this a form of humanity-saving? (Or is it not at least worth the jog to our public spirit to call it so?) The impersonal factory, the individualistic suburb, "keep-up-with-the-Joneses" and "you-owe-it-to-yourself" advertising, have some surprising common ground with "science-fiction" on this point: they can be quite starved on humanity and democracy. Not "something new", but "something old" has to "be added" to make sure that Better Technology will really mean Better Living.

A lot of the substance of "that something old" is welfare. Unfortunately "welfare" is very vague, ill-defined, even distorted. It has a long heritage, and it is still mixed up in some people's minds with "charity" (not of the Biblical sense) - benevolence from the rich to the poor, relief of the destitute, with attendant shadows of the poor house, "Lady Bountifuls" or harsh "investigators", according to taste. Most people know that we have moved a long way from these primitive or Victorian kinds of welfare, but it isn't only the past that plagues us: witness the current term "do-gooders". I wonder if it is fully appreciated what dreadful cynicism underlies this phrase? The implication is that to be public-spirited, to be interested in "social reform" is either slightly ridiculous or at least mistaken. Nothing in our social arrangements calls for improvement; or if you try to improve them (by social or political action), or even more if you try to help people - you will only make matters worse! Must we remain private-spirited to avoid such opprobrium?

I think we know better. I think we are here because we are so well aware that there are a host of welfare tasks to be done. But also because we know they have to be done in ways which match up to twentieth century methods, and meet twentieth-century problems.

## How Should We Measure "Progress"

Now let there be no doubt that much of our technological progress is genuinely welcome. Everything that relieves drudgery, back-breaking labor, wastage of human resources (female as well as male, I am inclined to add!) is a boon. If we can gain more leisure time with its opportunities to enhance the enjoyment of life and improve the quality of civilization - and use it that way, - this of course is an unmixed blessing. Nobody wants to throw out the washing machine and the power motor and electric light and the steam turbine as a protest against "technology". No! What is at issue is how to balance it all up; and one of the problems is that "welfare" is hard to measure, and so frequently misunderstood or misrepresented. We have to equip ourselves to understand better than we have usually done so far, the nature of both the gains and losses; and to ask more critically than most of us have done, what are the yardsticks? We must keep the social items in the bookkeeping - and sometimes use our wits to get them recognized at all!

Welfare is of the same order of things as two other basically important areas - health and education - but we let ourselves get sidetracked on the subject. Welfare - human well-being - depends on some primary material components (e.g. food and shelter in simple terms, incomes and jobs in modern economic terms), but of course, includes many psychological and subjective counterparts, such as a sense of security, acceptance, "morale" etc. which shade off into what in simpler language is likely to be called "peace of mind". It is important to note that it requires both individual and social pre-requisites. Health, by the same token, may be a "good constitution, something you are born with; but modern public health requires a vast range of apparatus - lab tests and legislation, hospitals and out-patient services, sewage and sanitary inspectors, T.B. sanitariums, and all kinds of clinics, serums and food and drug laws - to ensure it for you, for your fellow citizens, and for future generations. Education, it may be said, is intangible - and there are certainly many shades and varieties of it - but we don't expect it without schools, kindergartens, technical institutes, universities, etc., to say nothing of teacher training and recruitment (and agonizing appraisals of curriculum!)

Both in the apparatus of welfare, and the ideas (or standards) of welfare, we have undoubtedly made substantial gains. Particularly so if we measure the present record against twenty or twenty-five years ago. One plank after another - unemployment insurance, the National Employment Service, children's allowances, old age pensions, disability allowances - has been added to the structure of social insurance coverage. There have been marked improvements in municipal, provincial and national welfare administrations, and some beginnings in welfare research. There is an increasing measure of public and private cooperation in welfare agencies. The development of Chests and Councils throughout the country on the one hand, the growing resources and stature of the Canadian Welfare Council on the other, both bear witness to the greater recognition of welfare services in Canada, whether measured in terms of the principles or standards which people accept, dollars spent, facilities and agencies set up to make services

available or personnel employed to render them. The social sciences, inside and outside the universities, are much stronger. (They might well be, since they were barely represented indeed, thirty years ago!) There has been considerable expansion of social welfare training, and this is still going on. A highly relevant development which is frequently forgotten in welfare assessments, has taken place in city and regional planning; and there are a few beginnings in slum clearance, urban redevelopment, and assisted low-rent housing. In Metropolitan Toronto, we have even the first example of this desperately needed improvement in the structure of our urban government in North America. By and large (and with some honorable exceptions, of which Edmonton is certainly one!) municipal government is still our weakest link in the welfare chain - just as it is in rental housing. Municipalities generally are financially malnourished, but they are also much too frequently starved from lack of vigor and understanding applied to their functions and responsibilities in our rapidly urbanizing nation.

Progress, in other words, is relative. Has welfare progress - particularly administration, training, personnel and the objectives to which budgets should be devoted - kept pace with other kinds of progress (such as the automobile, mass advertising, modern industry, "suburbia")? Or with other kinds of resources and expenditure (our greatly increased productivity and national income, or defence and military research budgets)? Or with the social problems which modern technology has brought with it? Have our ideas of welfare needs and possibilities kept pace? And are we ensuring that a sufficiently large and qualified proportion of our national manpower (and woman power) will be drawn into welfare service careers of the several kinds we need? No question is more to the point, perhaps, than this last one; for one of the prospects which Sputnik seems to have touched off is a somewhat panic-stricken drive to mobilize all the younger population into the physical sciences, engineering and the "applied" branches of material technology. (There is even some disregard, at the moment, of the critical question of who is going to train them!)

### Welfare Tasks

The test which welfare considerations bring to the balance-sheet of the community - whether the local community, or the whole nation - is that of the quality of life. The degree to which all citizens enjoy a reasonable standard of living, to which all children are given genuine opportunity for self-fulfilment. The conviction with which we are prepared to attack the lack of well-being - unemployment, disease, bad housing, vocational inadequacy, demoralizing environments, delinquency - whatever it may be. The extent to which people in need can count on the help of others; and, of great importance - the ways in which this help is given. This is what welfare in the community means, and these are assets and liabilities which are not very well measured in dollars. Those of us who are concerned with welfare - whether professionally, as volunteers, as educators or as citizens - must equip ourselves to understand these assets and liabilities, and to argue about them, with or without the benefit of the sign.

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The most valuable aid I can offer you in doing this is recognition that there are three kinds of welfare resources - each important, but no one of them in the modern world sufficient by itself. Like a three-legged stool, that stands solid when all three legs are intact and of equal length, but in no other way - welfare resources are three-dimensional.

1. Financial resources. I put these first, because we live in a "money-minded" culture - and of course because no program can get far without a budget! But I doubt if we are all aware of the widest implications of this "resource". Industrial stability, full employment policies, and enlightened management of government finances (by which I do not mean old-fashioned bookkeeping), are essential parts of our welfare resources in the kind of world we live in. We have not yet solved the problems of the trade cycle, or of international trade: nor have we learned the full lessons of participation in raising the standards of the underdeveloped areas of the world, although we are at last past the ABC stage. By the same token, we are learning that educational and allied grants are investments - investments in talent, incentive, creativeness, perhaps in citizenship and in culture (which latter we usually make jokes about, because we are guiltily aware of our need for it!

Closest to welfare in most people's minds, are financial provisions for the social insurances. Will anybody this winter deny that our welfare resources are stronger because we now have very extensive unemployment insurance, and a widespread and continuously developing Employment service? But there are many other social security provisions, which come "close to home", which could also be mentioned. It is important to remember that many of these expenditures are cooperative in form (whether through taxes or contributions); and that they can be constructive both nationally and individually, in their effect. For the nation they provide a "floor" of purchasing-power (such as we badly lacked in the thirties): for the individual, they assure a minimum of income he can be sure of in need, and without this, "initiative" and "incentive" can hardly begin.

In general, the lesson of financial resources for welfare is that there are many ways of organizing money expenditures to achieve results in human welfare. The Community Chest contribution, income tax, or the sales tax, are only the beginnings of the process. We need better understanding of the uses to which financing can be put (especially in matters such as education, recreation, housing, technical assistance, international cooperation, penal reform, social insurance etc. etc.) and much less concern with undefined "tax burdens" which are only half of the welfare equation.

2. Physical resources need to be seen in a twofold light:  
a) material environment, particularly in these days our urban environment;  
and (b) the quality and facilities of our social institutions (including schools, recreational resources, health and welfare agencies).



We talk too much of our natural resources - lumber, mineral, oil, etc. - and far too little of our urban environment. Bad housing, including crowding, as well as insanitation and lack of privacy, is usually agreed without much argument as being detrimental to good family living; but have we really done much about ugly, haphazard, poorly-serviced neighborhoods? Our national housing efforts have been woefully diverted into an inflatory chase after home-ownership. Our record in developing enlightened rental housing for family living is almost non-existent: our laborious, reluctant progress in slum clearance is something to be ashamed of. We are just waking up to our critical needs in town and neighborhood planning, regional, suburban and rural planning, after we have used up the land with a decade of helter-skelter building. We have of course many fine examples of well designed single houses but the sad fact is that we have so few examples of urban districts which are fully and imaginatively designed for family living - which express community values, and a balanced and cultivated approach to human welfare.

Civilized life depends vitally as a great network of social institutions - ranging all the way from club, hotels, taverns, vies, to hospitals, rehabilitation centres, reformatories, child guidance clinics, employment exchanges, parks, broadcasting studios, airports, civic auditoriums, shopping centres, trade fairs, and the Calgary Stampede. Right in the middle is the school; though we don't usually think of it as a social institution, it is of course one of the most basic of them all. It is encouraging to see the striking improvements in architecture which are characterizing schools and many of the other institutions. Obviously, this contributes potently to improving our environment. I wonder though if we yet fully realize all the welfare implications of the school for our children, and of these other buildings and facilities and activities for adult well-being and satisfaction in life. And if we are sufficiently vigorous about the lags that remain in so many areas, such as prisons, and rural schools, commercial amusements, and old people's homes?

3. Personal services are probably the most readily equated with "welfare resources" in most people's minds. Do we give them sufficiently wide scope? We have become much "professionalized" these days, and case-work and groupwork and psycho-therapy are no longer the unfamiliar novelties they used to be. That these professional skills are essential in enlightened welfare administration, and in the team-work of modern rehabilitation programs, is now beyond question. But human relations, in their day to day contexts, for ordinary people, are the stuff of welfare too. What are parent-and-child relationships, husband-and-wife relationships, the activities one shares with one's friends, feelings of "neighborliness", if they are not welfare? The crucial importance of working relationships - whether with the foreman or the boss (or the lack of one, in the impersonal "corporation") or one's workmates - is recognized in the terms "industrial welfare", "personnel management", "labor-management committees", etc. to say nothing of the constant proliferation of "public relations". Recreational activities are full of human relations, though some of the commercial and "mass" types succeed in being heavily depersonalized, vicarious or escapist.

How to make personal services positive, mutually helpful, constructive, contributing to maturity and to responsible citizenship: this is the outstanding challenge in social work practice, in social work training and community activities. It is doubly challenging today, because of the hundred-and-one "Splitniks" that whirl around in our fragmented world. And it is because the need for building and rebuilding better human relations ("better" means more informed as well as friendlier) spread through so many areas of daily life, that the volunteer is invaluable. It is not only the chronic shortage of professionally trained personnel, but the fact that volunteer welfare activities are a practical part of working democracy, that makes volunteers - from housewives to lawyers, from P.T.A. members to industrialists - more necessary today than they ever were.

### Let's Share the Task!

Welfare means finance, facilities, and people, and the welfare needs of modern life are greater, not less, because of technological pressures. It is clear, therefore, that there is room for everybody. Probably we have more specialization today - not only in training and vocations, but in our personal preoccupations - than ever before. By the same token, we have a greater stake in helping to give balance, and human purpose, to civilization. There is a huge task of interpretation here; and sometimes we can do it better for the local community than at national and international levels. But civilization, democracy and peace, like charity (and how close they all are!), begin at home. This Institute and its Workshops does a great service when it sets out for a hard look at some of the welfare tasks which are on our own doorsteps, and invites participation in finding help or solutions from many citizens.

Welfare always has been a test of the quality of civilization - economic, social, political, religious. Because it depends on participation, it is also a test of citizenship. If we "leave it to George" - whether George is the government, the Community Chest, or the professional social worker, we leave out an important part of ourselves in the process - the sense of community.

Does this sound vague? It becomes real when it is translated into concern for the unemployed; for people who need training, or help with their debts; for the bewildered but potentially valuable immigrant; for the physically handicapped man, woman or child; for the socially handicapped (which is what so many delinquents might properly be called). Even, I dare to say, some of the non-handicapped; ordinary people who have no specific lacks or handicaps, but who are not happy about the materialistic or superficial or purely competitive aspects of some of the Splitnik forces, and who would like something more satisfying to do! Social understanding so often seems to be our scarcest national resource; but it multiplies remarkably rapidly with a little encouragement!

## MAINSRING OF COMMUNITY SERVICE

Summary of the Luncheon Address by Rev. Dr. R.D. Smith

From the dawn of consciousness, man has shared an inescapable responsibility for his fellow man. The story of Cain and Abel is a true picture of that basic responsibility. The question of Cain asked in anger "Am I my brother's keeper?" has its answer implied in the question. There is no doubt but that it is an affirmative. The basis of community action is a moral one, deep in one's very nature. Yet this basis has to be cultivated and nourished. It is no accident that the concept of brotherhood has been developed and expressed most widely in lands that have been cradled within the religious convictions of the fatherhood of God.

Man is his brother's keeper because all children are of the same Father who is creator of all. There is the conflict between the individual and his community, which never really resolves completely into a fixed status, either for individual or society. The process is ceaseless and continuing. From birth the individual seeks to free himself from his dependency upon others and from the social structures that have produced him.

But no person can be himself apart from an acceptance of others. From birth he moves out into ever-widening circles of dependency. We have seen in this century's dictatorships the merging of the individual to the state. We do not see so clearly, however, in our own culture, the remarkable self-destruction of individuality that has taken place. Modern advertising sells the stereotype. Modern communications exalt conformity of thought, conviction and conduct.

Someone said we are afraid to make up our own minds until the last issue of one or another media of mass communication has told us what to think. Promise of social security becomes merely a perforation in an automatic counting machine. These can take place in programs which are meant to deal with the personal problems of the individual. They can invade the thinking of those whose business it is to provide social service for people in need.

Maturity is not kicking overboard social responsibilities nor is it the acceptance of the tyranny of Social groups. It is rather making peace with oneself and the community - keeping a balance between freedom and dependency. An understanding of this is extremely important if we are to maintain community services in ways which will fulfil the purpose of their existence.

There has been in living memory a swing toward social and economic dependence. The welfare state has come into being. There is no protest politically, against it. "Laissez Faire" individualism, in our kind of world is adolescence at its worst and extremely dangerous. Is the answer to "Am I my brother's keeper" to be found in impersonal governmental action alone. If he is hungry, naked, sick, the government will look after him. The more serious aspect is however, that no community can maintain itself by delegating its moral responsibilities. It is here where Community Councils and Community Chest must step in to provide the Mainspring of Community Action - a concern for others which cannot be handed over to purely professional or government agencies. Community action must be undergirded by the interest, concern, and voluntary

contribution of money from those who compose the community. It must be the concern of those working in the various agencies not only to serve those in need but also serve those who themselves need to serve.

A few years ago while living in Hamilton a call went out for volunteers to help save a small beach community at the western end of Lake Ontario. Waves threatened to destroy the homes of hundreds of people. We dressed in old clothes and drove out to the beach. We filled sandbags and heaved them into the hastily constructed dykes. Women made sandwiches in the schools and churches. Doctors and nurses tended the injured. The active support of a whole city focussed on the tiny community. What was done that night was as important to us as for those in need. We dare not wait for catastrophe to create what is needed in our lives and in the life of this our democracy, an acceptance in fact, as well as word, of the truth - "I am my brother's keeper".

WORKSHOP NO. 1

SHARING THE TASK OF REHABILITATION

Chairman: Mr. L.R. Gue, Provincial Coordinator of Rehabilitation,  
Dept. of Public Welfare, Prov. Government.  
Panel: Dr. A.R. Schrag, Director, Child Guidance Clinic, Provin-  
cial Department of Health.  
Mr. Murray Sutherland, Executive Secretary, John Howard  
Society.  
Miss B. Martin, Physiotherapist, University Hospital.

The chairman opened by reviewing the generally accepted definition of Rehabilitation and briefly outlining the four main phases.

Rehabilitation is the process of aiding the disabled person to achieve the best possible physical, mental, social, economic, and vocational adjustment and usefulness of which he is capable.

Four Main Phases

1. Medical - including mental and physical therapy.
2. Counselling should begin with onset of disability and continue throughout entire period of rehabilitation.
3. Vocational training.
4. Placement.

Some of the services provided by the Child Guidance Clinic, covering the City of Edmonton and northern section of the Province were outlined.

Of the children seen at the clinic referrals are:  
45% from schools, 15% from Medical profession, 14% from parents and 26% from Welfare agencies.

Due to the limited number of personnel, the service is mainly consultative and diagnostic.

Children seen fall into three main diagnostic groups -

1. Educational Problems with Average Intelligence (23% of the cases).
2. Emotional Disorders (17% of cases).
3. Mental Deficiency.

Schools are placing much more emphasis on the child as a person than previously and many more facilities have been made available in recent years for the exceptional child.

### Socially Handicapped

As 90% of prisoners are eventually released, rehabilitation is very important and very necessary. The goal is to restore them to normal life in the community, "the prisoner must be recogged in the Community wheel".

The ex-prisoner has a two-fold handicap -  
First, his own anti-social behavior and resentments and  
Second, the community attitudes. (Many employers are still reluctant to hire ex-prisoners.)

The John Howard Society provides a bridge between prisoner and society but first it is necessary to restore his faith.

Social services must be made available to him to aid in the process of rehabilitation and adequate supervision of the parolee is very important. 27% of prisoners are "repeaters" and it is felt that this indicates a lag in welfare services, probably in the Corrections Department, and much research would be necessary to improve this situation.

### Physically Handicapped

The new Rehabilitation Unit at University Hospital was described. The services of this Unit are available to ward patients as well as to out-patients referred by doctors.

The staff is made up of a team consisting of doctor, physiotherapists, occupational therapists, social worker, speech therapists and teachers.

1. Prevention of Deformities - The first step begins immediately following the onset of disease or disability.
2. Occupational therapy.
3. Job Placement.

A discussion regarding care of the physically handicapped followed and it was felt there are many people in hospital who could be discharged if suitable accommodation could be found in the community.

(Recommendations) See appendix.

WORKSHOP No. 2

ECONOMIC SECURITY AND INSECURITY

- Chairman: Mr. R.G. Hagen, Deputy Minister of Welfare, Department of Public Welfare.
- Consultant: Professor Leonard C. Marsh, School of Social Work, University of British Columbia.
- Panel: Mrs. Kate Lyons, Supervisor, Women's Employment, National Employment Service.  
Mr. Murray Cooke, Personnel Officer, University of Alberta.  
Mr. Gordon Wilkinson, Director of Education, Canadian Labor Congress.  
Mr. R. Demco, Personnel Director, Canadian Chemical Co. Ltd.

Mr. R. Hagen, Chairman, introduced members of the Panel.

Security means having a job and some money. Unemployment is 25% more than in 1956, but number of people employed is being accelerated. There is an increase of 1,000 to 1,200 in population every month. The greater number are men looking for work, they come from all over the Dominion. There are also immigrants. Of these latter the most difficult to place are Hungarians owing to the language barrier. Between seven and eight million dollars are going into housing in this city and already between seven and eight hundred houses are building.

Firms and housewives can help when possible by leaving work to be done to the winter months. They will then get qualified people who will do it more quickly and economically. All should support the campaign - "Do It Now".

Unemployment Insurance Benefits

These at times do not allow much more than food for the family. Benefits are paid in accordance with what you have paid in. The more stamps, the more money. Seasonal benefits are now paid and anyone who has contributed 15 weeks since March 1957, will receive seasonal benefits, the same as regular benefits. With dependents this means \$30.00 a week. Persons with no dependents receive \$21.00 a week. Persons drawing Unemployment Insurance Benefits can earn up to \$13.00 a week without deductions being made.

Conditions that create insecurity for people who do not come in the normal employable or employed groups -

1. Unskilled Laborer
  - a. Sometimes lack of education.
  - b. Lack of trade.
  - c. Both.

WORKSHOP No. 2 Continued.

2. Handicapped

This special problem is emphasized by the employers who need convincing. There is a Public Relations job needed here to change the public's attitude.

3. Transient

Two types: a. Habitual nomad.  
b. Usually unskilled and temperamental.

4. Elderly Citizen

Many insecure partly because they may have been in one of the other groups and made no provision for retirement. Some cannot work, even if a job were available, due to lack of ability or strength. Many could do jobs now done by young persons - in some cases even better, such as elevator operators, messengers etc. Jobs should be divided to enable more to work.

5. Immigrant

Has problems the westerner does not have. Has same insecurity problems; but also a lot of fundamental problems:-

- a. Language - Problem is not as great as created by the public. It is 50% responsibility of citizens to help. The problem is one of public relations.
- b. Unfamiliarity - with our techniques and standards.
- c. Cultural background is different.

6. Indigent

May be member of any of the previous groups.

7. Discharged Offender

Should be treated with concern not prejudice.

8. Indian

Presents a two-way complex - (1) the Indian himself and  
(2) the action of Industry.

Labor as a group is not administrative of social benefits and has not been too active in participating in Welfare plans. It is not bound by regulations. Unemployment Insurance Commission must of necessity have regulations which are subject to change. The Unemployment Insurance Commission stretches across Canada into all walks of life asking for criticism beneficial to workers. Disputes can be referred to Local, Regional and National Committees.



Labor has the advantage in that questions are discussed as they affect those governing the regulations.

### Welfare Programs

a. Labor recognizes the necessity for security and has taken steps to develop industry through firms, governments and internationally, for example, Unemployment Insurance Benefits, Mothers, Children's and Widows' Allowances, and Training and Rehabilitation. Labor is interested in people who can develop skills and become good citizens.

b. Labor is in a position where usual outlet is with management. Many of our plans have been with management in which we endeavor to bring about improvements.

c. Efforts are being made to get the public to understand what we are trying to do. Labor is trying to work for all groups mentioned, by trying to participate and letting the public know their responsibility. We are endeavoring to have schools etc. and community service programs in this particular sphere.

### DISCUSSION

#### 1. The effects of automation on the untrained and handicapped person.

This is a Public Relations job and cannot be restricted to people directly concerned, for example, the Canadian National Institute for the Blind.

National Employment Insurance Special Placement section are making a study of this problem of the handicapped. Qualities and abilities are being appraised. The Provincial and Dominion Governments are behind giving re-training for people. There are ten to twenty different levels of training. Training and rehabilitation are very close, training can be overdone - we need human relations also. We need a "new look" in training responsibilities.

#### 2. The Unemployed women.

These in some cases have never worked, and in others have not worked for some time. In the latter category they hesitate to compete with youth.

The greatest demand is for housework but women will not take this because they prefer regular hours.

To offset this the National Employment Service in cooperation with two leading local firms are giving a training program in daywork in an effort to place these trainees in employment.

The disadvantage of day work is that it has no security as it is not covered by Unemployment Insurance Benefits.

### 3. Handicapped.

Personnel Officers can help by making an effort to create understanding with the management. Jobs should be assessed with the view of employing the handicapped. There is a danger in viewing this problem as a governmental responsibility but it is also a matter of public responsibility.

They must be given a chance to demonstrate their capabilities and helped individually. When approaching employers they need a "salesman" with them for moral support.

WORKSHOP NO. 3.

THE SCOPE OF OUR RESOURCES

- Chairman: Mr. R.W. Chapman, Chapman-Weber Agencies Limited.
- Panel: Mr. M.F.E. Anthony, Chief Constable, City of Edmonton  
Police Department.  
Dr. G.H. Ball, Assistant Health Officer.  
Miss Mary Morrison, Medical Social Worker, Department of  
Veterans Affairs.

In general in dealing with any being, Heredity, Environment, Nature and Nurture join together to make us what we are. We cannot change Heredity and Nature, but Environment and Nurture we can change and it will correspondingly change us.

Environment is the highly complex array of events which "infringe" upon the living creature after birth. It can be broken into three groups - Physical, Social and Medical.

Some of the Physical elements of human environment necessary to provide good standard of health and living are:-

1. Good Dietary Standard.
2. Good Housing.
3. Healthy working conditions.
4. Facilities for healthy use of leisure.
5. Sanitary services.

Children of today are so much taller and stronger, that it can be inferred that diet in the last two or three decades has improved considerably. Canada is amongst the ten countries of the world having the highest caloric intake, yet in 1955, 85 people died of malnutrition and the Department of National Health states there are many who are, nutritionally, borderline cases. Eating habits are not always rational and there appears need for education in certain groups. The Provincial Department of Health and Welfare maintains a nutritional division whose services are available.

Housing. To be fit for human habitation a house should be or have -

1. Large enough and suitable for the family.
2. Structurally sound and dry.
3. Well lighted, heated and ventilated.
4. Good sanitary arrangements, including garbage disposal.
5. Cooking, washing, food storage and hot water facilities.
6. Suitably situated.

It should meet the needs of the whole family. Modern Town and House Planning in this rapidly growing community, has resulted in great improvements but we are growing faster than people can be accommodated. Our minimum standards of Housing are admittedly low and this has resulted in much overcrowding.

Special groups, notably the aged and the neglected child need to be considered. The Resource Departments are:-

1. The Emergency Housing Bureau.
2. Welfare Department.
3. Health Department for Sanitary troubles.

Healthy working conditions - At present these are the responsibility of the Provincial Government and are regulated by the Minister of Trade and Industry, and the Labor Act lays down conditions which endeavor to protect and help workers.

Facilities for Healthy Use of Leisure time - There is little need for anyone in Edmonton to be without Recreational facilities. Scouts, Guides, C.G.I.T., Young People's and the Recreation Department of the City, provide outlets for children. The University Department of Extension, Art Galleries, Service Clubs and numerous other groups provide cultural activities.

There is one group needing further facilities - the elderly. The Friendship Club accepts any over 60 years of age but there is still a great gap in our service for the aged.

Agencies available in the Community who serve as a resource and as Social Services, stand for good community living. They started as voluntary measures denoting concern for those who have met with misfortune, or suffering conditions which need to be changed. Social Welfare takes the form of services either "universal" - for all - or "special" - for particular cases and their financial support may be divided into two areas, public and private funds.

There is concern at the number of calls on the Police Department during the past year. There were 818 and all should have been met by Welfare agencies. Much of the time spent should have been used for the prime functions of the Force which are -

1. Prevention of crime.
2. Keeping the peace.
3. Protecting the citizen and his property.

The Police should be called only as a last resort when Agencies have had an opportunity to solve the problem. The grave danger is evident when parents ring the police for guidance of potentially wayward teen-age girls, when excellent staff members are available in counselling agencies. Are parents and the public uninformed regarding the services and functions of Agencies? Many young people involved in incidents come from apparently good homes, yet in all the investigation and criticism of the police force, no help was offered by the parents of these young people. Much of the anti-social and anti-law enforcement attitudes are due to the examples displayed by adults.

The Juvenile Delinquency rate in Edmonton is low compared with cities of equivalent size but the work of Agencies must be furthered to keep the rate from climbing. Police files show an even greater need for increase of staff in Welfare Departments. The discussion emphasized the need for more publicity and greater interpretation of the services of Social Welfare Agencies in our own community.

The need for correlating the work of the City Welfare Department and the Police Department was discussed. The value of a Welfare Officer attached to the Police Department was questioned but it was felt additional staff on existing agencies, cooperating with the Police would be the best solution.

The needs of the aged were again emphasized and the results forthcoming from the Edmonton Council of Community Services Study of the Aging were discussed.

- Chairman: Mr. T.D. Baker, Deputy Superintendent of Schools,  
The Edmonton Public School Board.
- Panel: Judge A. Bisset, Juvenile and Family Court.  
Mr. A.V. Pettigrew, Superintendent, City Recreation  
Department.  
Miss M. Deverell, Visiting Teacher, The Edmonton  
Public School Board.  
Mr. Don Milne, Boy Scouts Association.  
Dr. S.S. Spaner, Psychiatrist.  
Mr. Keith Wass, Assistant Superintendent, City Welfare Dept.

The Chairman briefly discussed how the bad habits of adults are passed on to children. The numbers of children who do not fit in are sufficient to warrant study. There are more than 43,000 children in Edmonton schools, over 2,000 are spoken to by Police each year and approximately 500 appear in Juvenile Court. This is only one group of misfits but it gives an idea of the size of the problem.

At the present time there are approximately 500 Edmonton children who are permanent wards of the Child Welfare Board of the Provincial Government, 100 others are temporary wards. Their ages range from a few months to 17 years. They are wards for the following reasons:-

1. Parents are unable to meet their needs.
2. Some particular disaster to the family.
3. Born out of wedlock.

There is the role of the protection worker but this is not in itself enough. Too often protection workers come into the picture too late, skilled work is needed before protection becomes the only alternative. There is a pressing need for foster and adoption homes. Specialized institutions are lacking; none of those existing have a specialized function. There is no non-ward care programme in Alberta and to provide for maintenance most cases are made either temporary or permanent wards. There is need for better coordination between municipal and provincial authorities in this field. Case loads tend to exceed the limit of 70, which experience has shown to be the maximum with which one worker can deal adequately. At present when temporary wardship is indicated the Municipal Authorities bring cases to the Juvenile Court. From there the Provincial worker carries the case until family and child are rehabilitated or the child made a permanent ward. More could be accomplished if one worker carried the case to its conclusion.

#### A Delinquent Child

It was stressed that no child is a delinquent until so declared by the Juvenile Court. Under the Juvenile Delinquents Act, the child is

never considered a criminal. The aim of the act is two-fold:

- a. What is the best interest of the child.
- b. Protection of society.

There is a need for increased personnel dealing with individual problems and in view of the fact that delinquents come from all areas of the city it seems there is a need for the Youth Guidance Section of the City Police to be studied, expanded and above all, its aims interpreted to the public. Parents should realize the purpose of the Youth Guidance Section is to assist their children and themselves once the law is broken.

Increased facilities for diagnosis and treatment should be considered together with the need for more social workers and increased detention facilities.

#### The "Emotionally Disturbed Child"

The role of the two visiting teachers with the Edmonton Public School Board is to assist teachers and principals in dealing with children who present emotional and social problems in schools. Due to limitations of staff, problems are usually academic. Generally, the visiting teachers deal with four groups -

- a. The mentally handicapped.
- b. The highly gifted.
- c. The physically handicapped.
- d. Socially and emotionally maladjusted.

Teachers are becoming increasingly aware of symptoms and the schools provide an excellent setting in which children may be identified. As problems are recognized there becomes an increasing need for treatment facilities.

#### The Aggressive Child

In this group the Boy Scout Association was given as an example. This work is centred with boys from 8½ years to 13 years. Over 500 leaders are active and come from every walk of life, having a desire to help the boys and make a contribution to the community.

It takes approximately two and a half years to fully train a Scout leader and as there is a turnover of leaders, continuity of training program is difficult. The training emphasizes programme skills and there is a definite lack of training in understanding of human behaviors. There is a need for more information which can be distributed to leaders and methods of referral to appropriate resources. We should increase our communication with each other and some system such as monthly luncheons might bring together people with mutual interests and problems.

### The "Withdrawn" Child

This child is often hard to recognize as he is quiet and does not create a noticeable problem. He tends to drift from a shy, timid, lonely child, towards a world of fantasy which increases, in some instances, to a complete withdrawal from reality. At the ages of approximately three months and three years there is a period when most children are quite timid. Lack of love and recognition are usually the basis of most illnesses. In most cases the withdrawn child becomes increasingly timid because he lacks feeling of adequacy and security. Because of the lack of love and recognition these feelings can increase and the child withdraw to avoid further hurt.

Everyone withdraws at times into day dreaming. Some people can increase this withdrawal by the use of fantasy, regression or drugs. Schizophrenia is presenting a major problem in mental health and considerable work can be done by recognition of the withdrawn child.

It seems the primary need is to educate parents, so that they will understand their children and help them experiment with the unknown without too much fear. Since this is a growing community there is an urgent need for the planned development of personnel to meet our present and future needs.

Discussion emphasized the need for educating the public in the proper use of existing facilities for health, welfare, and recreation. Highly organized facilities assist the majority but do not necessarily meet needs of the "child who doesn't fit in". Expanded facilities for pre-delinquent activity are needed.



Chairman: Mr. Doug Homersham, Public Service, C.J.C.A.

Panel: Miss L. Wilson, Assistant Professor of Psychology,  
University of Alberta.  
Mr. Don Marlett, Executive Secretary, Chamber of Commerce.  
Mr. J. MacKenzie, London Life Insurance Company.  
Mr. John Grodeland, Supervisor, Men's Employment, National  
Employment Service.

Psychology of Motivation - is chiefly the way a person will use his energy and organize it to achieve a particular goal.

What you must know is why the goal is important to him, what it is and how to motivate him most successfully for it.

1. Motivation on biological level. This is the basic level and people are highly motivated to make sure they can maintain their goal.
2. Motivation levels of External environment. Here the goal is to maintain conditions at level of comfort.
3. Social needs. Here, goal motivating individuals is that of person belonging to a group. If disturbed or in a group not compatible, motivation will be changed, and energy channelled elsewhere.
4. Motivation on Ideological level. This is the most sensitive and easily disturbed. Some of the social motives for consideration are:
  - a. Self Assertion. Here the individual has a chance to reach his goal within the group. This is an acquisition of position and should not necessarily be confused with prestige.
  - b. Need to conform. Motivation may be disturbed if a person is asked to do something inconsistent with what others are doing and may leave the group.
  - c. Need for Prestige. All these goals may sound similar but reason behind them is a matter of individual motivation.

Building an Organization - The basic points are:

1. Good leadership.
2. Continuity of leadership.
3. Capable and enthusiastic Board of Directors.
4. Active committees with resourceful leaders.
5. A good Coordinator.
6. An enthusiastic general membership.

To obtain these objectives look for the best leader you can find; think of replacements for retiring leaders; and how to make them stay so that they are there when needed.

### Parliamentary Procedure.

The Chief Executive sets the tone and must be good.

The Board of Directors must have judgement, initiative and a desire to get things done.

Active Committees - must have program, formulate plan of action and put recommendations to executive.

A good Coordinator must be familiar with all phases of the organization.

Enthusiastic General Membership - each individual or Association must receive some advantage for effort expended. If not, then motivation must be Humanitarian or Philanthropic.

Selling the Need. An Organization set up with a specific need has a reason for being there. You must sell the need by creating the want; involve people. There is the small group which attends meetings each week and from which your leaders are drawn. What happened in that Community that you didn't get more? Failure to sell the need! Need must become a want, necessity or desire before you can motivate your resources.

Public relations - means Everybody's Business. Almost everything you do affects your relations with others. The question is 'What things; directed to whom, when and how much?'

First, examine with care why Public Relations is to be employed at all, then determine what type of Campaign must be custom built to meet the situation. There is a tendency to separate the various points and place them in individual compartments:-

- Community Relations
- Industrial Relations
- Labor Relations
- Professional Relations

There is a tendency after breaking down, to seal off, segregate and devise programs on an individual basis. Public Relations doesn't work that way because a program for one section is merely extension of a broad overall concept. The prime factor in Public Relations is basic policy or policies and selling them. This will be achieved only if the whole organization understands the reasons, gains and methods involved.

Staff must be trained in telephone answering technique; type of letter to write etc. Everyone should be kept well informed whether they are Officers, Directors, Committee or General Members.

Policies and Activities must be publicized for the desired reaction. Agencies should get together and "Share the Task". Sell to people throughout the year, don't wait to tell the whole story during a Campaign.

WORKSHOP NO. 6.

GETTING THE FACTS

- Chairman: Mr. Duncan Campbell, Director, Department of Extension,  
University of Alberta.
- Panel: Dr. R. James, Professor Sociology, University of Alberta.  
Mr. B.H. Foster, Assistant Director, Hospitals Division.  
Mr. Frank Marlyn, Edmonton District Planning Commission.

Function of Social Research

The purpose of Social Research is to answer meaningful questions about, and relating to, human behavior, through application of scientific procedures. Science provides an alternative means to such traditional techniques as:-

1. Common sense.
2. Habit.
3. Magic.
4. Religion.
5. Intuition.
6. Trial-and-error.

Recency of development of Social Research -

- a. Reflects the fact that man held most tenaciously to his belief in his infallibility when it came to understanding himself and his own behavior.
- b. Reflects feelings and emotions about human behavior as subject matter. Which feelings are still present and still impede social research.
- c. The existence of research techniques gives another alternative to traditional means of arriving at conclusions, decisions etc.
- d. In areas applicable, it is the most efficient and most frequently correct technique, insofar as answers are concerned.

As a procedure Social Research involves prior agreement on terms, techniques, measuring devices etc. This standardization allows for checking, verification.

As a function the following exist,

1. To provide answers to meaningful questions.
2. Present picture of general situation (survey).
3. To turn up or uncover problems and their nature.
4. To establish trends, directions.
5. To verify, check observations, conclusions of others.

6. To check on present practices, procedures and application and their efficiency; follow up to action and programming.
7. To establish conditions under which events occur; aiming at prediction and control.
8. To provide basis for action - a. knowledge  
b. prestige value
9. To make precise terms and concepts in current use; to establish the empirical referent.
10. To overcome influence of values, bias, prejudice etc.  
To counteract these influences (frequently may not like results).

Does not have the following functions:-

1. To prove or demonstrate validity of values or standards.  
Cannot be used to justify values.
2. To violate certain areas where persons have values; to probe merely for sake of probing.
3. To attempt, in the name of science, to answer unanswerable questions.

The importance and necessity of statistics on hospitalization and pensions were emphasized.

Research in Town Planning was illustrated. In connection with this the Town Planner has in recent years related his research and planning with the values of the population. There is a great need for more and competent specialists in this field.

Information on Social Research is available at all levels of government and some private organizations. There are three categories of information -

1. That available to all.
2. That restricted to Welfare Agencies or those associated with Welfare.
3. That which is confidential.

If all this information be pooled it raises a problem of staff shortages, the need for more research personnel, thus adding skill and time. An example of the study of relation between job and home in terms of distances travelled and types of houses as related to Industry, illustrated the effect of community structure on zoning. A study on types of hospitalization needed, was obtained from questionnaires received from hospitals and homes.

In summing up Dr. Marsh said, there are some areas which will not yield to science. He mentioned the need for the evaluation of a program for Social Research and the development of social policies.

WORKSHOP NO. 7.

TOOLS FOR THE TASK

Chairman: Mr. Max Levy, Executive Secretary, Edmonton Jewish  
Community Council.

Panel: Mr. John Ward, Superintendent, Child Welfare Branch,  
Department of Public Welfare.  
Mr. David Critchley, Youth Coordinator, Edmonton Council  
of Community Services.  
Dr. Kathleen Swallow, Pediatrician.

Consultant: Miss Mary Morrison, Medical Social Worker, Department  
of Veterans Affairs.

Gaps that Exist. The gaps that exist today are not in services available, but in the attitude existing towards them. The Community is organized around production not people. Society is willing to spend money for problems affecting production. Money is available for prevention of juvenile delinquency because of the effect it may have on the community. It is also available for recreation, protection of children and health. There is a feeling that people come before production and money is being spent on people because it is needed.

The emphasis is at present on large groups and our task is to show the community, that the individual must come first.

Gaps of Public Attitude. The real gap in the protection of neglected and dependent children is the availability of suitable foster homes. The biggest problem in this area is the Metis children, particularly in Alberta.

Handicapped Children. These children represent the 10% of handicapped area. We tend to look at the child as just handicapped on the physical basis and not on his reactions to family or community. We must view the physical, mental, social and educational aspects of these children. In this city we have more facilities for cerebral palsy and mental retardation than for any other types. There are no facilities for speech defects and no full time public school psychologist. These children must be rehabilitated.

In a community where members are concerned with their home and neighbors there is little difficulty regarding juvenile delinquency, but in a transient population where there is little knowledge of or trust in each other there is a greater problem.

However, there is also the problem of the family and community. The parental attitudes raise problems in the children, community attitudes raise problems in the parents, which in turn affect their children.

Severe problems. There is a gap in terms of diagnosis and treatment of disturbed people which can be filled only by technical workers, of which there are too few.

There is a real concern for older people due to their increased life expectancy. Service for the aged is a moral issue. Some of these have contributed greatly to this country and its growth but there is a tendency to say they are no longer useful.

In discussing "Tools for the Task" it was found these are sadly lacking in the community. We must have:-

1. Diagnosis and screening.
2. Must counsel parents.
3. Have remedial and emergency services in the schools.
4. Skilled people to aid the children.
5. Healthful school living.

Suitable foster homes are needed for special cases, with proper control and supervision when not in the home. Foster homes of 20-25 children are not desirable. 1 - 4 are better.

The family needs to be kept close as a unit and this might be done through the Church and other groups. What we need are more facts, which can be gained by research and we must motivate ourselves and others to investigate and research. We must find the men for the job, what to do and how to bring to the Community our awareness of these problems.

RECOMMENDATIONS FROM WORKSHOPS

(The Groups recognize this is not an action seeking body but feel they would like to have their wishes known.)

Sharing the Task of Rehabilitation (1) A.M.

Recommend that a fact-finding Committee be set up to study accommodation for disabled and make definite recommendations covering both physically and mentally disabled.

Economic Security and Insecurity (2) A.M.

1. Personal appeal to personnel officers to become aware of problems - they could convey the understanding to Management. Public understanding is also needed.
2. Training unskilled. Sufficiently strong programs needed.
3. Re-training those displaced.
4. Help must be rendered individually.

Scope of Our Resources (3) A.M.

1. Speakers' Bureau.
2. Tours of Agencies.
3. Year 'round Public Relations Program to develop public knowledge and understanding.

The Kid Who Doesn't Fit In (4) A.M.

1. That The Edmonton Council of Community Services undertake some form of organization to provide for periodical meetings of Agency Personnel, to consider questions of mutual interest.
2. That attention of the Edmonton Council of Community Services be called to the need to secure in Edmonton and district, well qualified psychiatrists, psychologists and case-workers where needed, to serve as clinical teams and further, to make the need known to the appropriate Municipal, Provincial and Federal authorities.
3. Also the need for Centres which may deal with the identification and treatment of children and youth in need of assistance and that provision be made for research with regard to emotionally disturbed and socially maladjusted children.

Securing Community Support to get the Task Done (5) P.M.

Resolved that all organizations become aware of a continuing problem of Publicity and Public Relations and that some coordinating policy be arrived at.

RECOMMENDATIONS FROM WORKSHOPS - (The Groups recognize this is not an  
action seeking body, but feel they  
Getting the Facts (6) P.M. would like to have their wishes known)

1. That all information gathered should be pooled and made available.
2. More time to budget and make use of facts available.

Tools for the Task (7) P.M.

That the Edmonton Council of Community Services should investigate possibility of provision for Speech Therapy.



Friday, November 15th, 7:30 p.m.

- Registration: Banquet Room, Corona Hotel

Friday, November 15th, 8:15 p.m.

- Keynote Address: "Sharing the Task"

Speaker: Professor Leonard C. Marsh  
School of Social Work  
University of British Columbia

Chairman: Mr. E.S. Bishop, President  
Edmonton Council of Community Services

Saturday, November 16th, 9:00 - 10:15 a.m.

Four concurrent workshop sessions -

Workshop 1 - "Sharing the Task of Rehabilitation"

Chairman: Mr. L.R. Gue, Provincial Coordinator of Rehabilitation,  
Department of Public Welfare, Government of Alberta.

Panel: Dr. A.R. Schrag, Director, Child Guidance Clinic,  
Provincial Department of Health.  
Mr. Murray Sutherland, Executive Secretary, John  
Howard Society of Alberta.  
Miss B. Martin, Physiotherapist, University Hospital.

Workshop 2 - "Economic Security and Insecurity"

Chairman: Mr. R.G. Hagen, Deputy Minister of Welfare, Department  
of Public Welfare.

Consultant: Professor Leonard C. Marsh, School of Social Work,  
University of British Columbia.

Panel: Mrs. Kate Lyons, Supervisor, Women's Employment,  
National Employment Service.  
Mr. Murray Cooke, Personnel Officer, University of  
Alberta.  
Mr. Gordon Wilkinson, Director of Education, Canadian  
Labor Congress.  
Mr. R. Demco, Personnel Director, Canadian Chemical  
Company Limited.

Workshop 3 - "The Scope of Our Resources"

Chairman: Mr. R.W. Chapman, Chapman-Weber Agencies Limited.

Panel: M.F.E. Anthony, Chief Constable, City of Edmonton  
Police Department.  
Dr. G.H. Ball, Assistant Health Officer.  
Miss Mary Morrison, Medical Social Worker, Department  
of Veterans Affairs.

Workshop 4 - "The Kid Who Doesn't Fit In"

Chairman: Mr. T.D. Baker, Deputy Superintendent of Schools,  
Edmonton Public School Board.

Panel: Judge A. Bisset, Juvenile and Family Court.  
Mr. A.V. Pettigrew, Superintendent, City Recreation  
Department.  
Miss M. Deverell, Visiting Teacher, Edmonton Public  
School Board.  
Dr. S.S. Spaner, Psychiatrist.  
Mr. Don Milne, Boy Scouts Association.  
Mr. Keith Wass, City Welfare Department.

Saturday, November 16th

10:15 - 10:30 a.m. - Coffee Break

10:30 - 12:00 noon - Workshops 1, 2, 3 and 4 continued.

12:15 - 2:00 p.m. - Luncheon

Speaker: Rev. Dr. R.D. Smith, Minister, Robertson United Church  
"Mainsprings of Community Service 1957"

Chairman: Mr. William Pettigrew, immediate Past President,  
Edmonton Council of Community Services.

Saturday, November 16th , 2:00 - 3:15 p.m. - three concurrent workshop  
sessions.

Workshop 5 - "Securing Community Support to Get the Task Done"

Chairman: Mr. Doug Homersham, Public Service, C.J.C.A.

Panel: Miss L. Wilson, Assistant Professor of Psychology,  
University of Alberta.  
Mr. Don Marlett, Executive Secretary, Chamber of  
Commerce.  
Mr. J. MacKenzie, London Life Insurance Company.  
Mr. John Grodeland, Supervisor, Men's Employment,  
National Employment Service.

Workshop 6 - "Getting the Facts"

Chairman: Mr. Duncan Campbell, Director of Extension,  
University of Alberta.

Panel: Dr. R. James, Professor of Sociology, University of  
Alberta.  
Mr. B.H. Foster, Assistant Director, Hospitals Division.  
Mr. Frank Marlyn, Edmonton District Planning Commission.

Workshop 7 - "Tools for the Task"

Chairman: Mr. Max Levy, Executive Secretary, Edmonton Jewish  
Community Council.

Panel: Mr. John Ward, Superintendent, Child Welfare Branch,  
Department of Public Welfare.  
Mr. David Critchley, Youth Coordinator, Edmonton  
Council of Community Services.  
Dr. Kathleen Swallow, Pediatrician.

Saturday, November 16th

3:15 - 3:30 p.m. - Coffee Break

3:30 - 5:00 p.m. - Workshops 5, 6 and 7 continued.

5:30 p.m. - Banquet and Institute Summary

Chairman: Mr. E.S. Bishop, President, Edmonton Council of  
Community Services.

Speaker: Mr. W.M. Nicholls, Executive Director, Edmonton  
Council of Community Services.

7:30 p.m. Adjournment.

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MEMBERSHIP AND PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE  
of the  
EDMONTON COUNCIL OF COMMUNITY SERVICES.

C.A. Westcott - Chairman  
Mrs. D.B. Mintz  
Mrs. E.F. Foy  
Mrs. W.E. Sharp  
Morton Coburn  
Max Levy  
Al Affleck  
Wm. Hedderwick  
Murray Sutherland

The Edmonton Council of Community Services is a coordinating agency which facilitates co-operation between organizations interested in improving the quality and distribution of health, welfare and recreation services. By study and joint action it endeavors to understand the nature and extent of social needs and to make satisfactory provision to meet these needs.

ATTENDANCE AT FALL INSTITUTE

<u>ORGANIZATION</u>	<u>REPRESENTATIVE</u>
Alcoholism Foundation	Bergeron, E. Howell, Miss J.
Beulah Home	Hunsperger, Miss E. Shantz, Miss R.
Camsell Hospital	Lothian, Miss I.
Canadian Labor Congress	Lansdown, N.J.
Canadian Arthritis & Rheumatism Soc.	VanVeldhuizen, H.
C.N.I.B.	Ross, Miss D. Milton, W.E. Stollery, P.E. Bond, Mrs. D.P. Hipfner, Mr. B.H.
Canadian Red Cross	Paulin, W.C.
Central Volunteer Bureau	Macdonald, Mrs. M.G. Scambler, Mrs. C.G.
Child Guidance Clinic	Norvell, Mrs. S.T.
City Welfare Department	Bishop, E.S. Broder, Miss A. Brown, C. Francis, R. Geary, Miss B. Gillis, Miss E.D. Hanna, Miss M. Hartog, Miss J. Hill, Miss M. Hodgson, Miss L. Hougan, Mrs. D. Kirkham, Mrs. L.J. Marchand, Miss A. Markowski, P. Mellow, J.R. Smith, Miss E.C. Stewart, D.G. Toohey, C. Wass, D.K.
City Recreation Department	Pettigrew, A.V. VanVeldhuizen, Mrs. A.

ORGANIZATIONREPRESENTATIVE

Community Planning Assoc. of Canada	Morin, Miss Y.M. Morrison, Mrs. M.E.
Coordinating Council for Crippled Children Edmonton Public Library	Calhoun, Mrs. B.L. Coburn, Morton Vikse, Miss A.
Edmonton Public School Board	Deverell, Miss J.M. Grierson, K.M. Henbest, R.G.
Edmonton Separate School Board	Fitzgerald, Rev. W.P.
Edmonton Rehabilitation Society	Lamb, Mrs. W.A.
Edmonton Jewish Community Council	Levy, M.E.
Edmonton Council of Jewish Women	Mintz, Mrs. D. Weinlos, Mrs. M.
Edmonton Ex-Servicemen's Children's Home	Petersen, J.E. Petersen, Mrs. J.E. Kuchkovich, Mrs. S.
Edmonton Labor Council	Uganecz, P.
Edmonton Council of Community Services  (staff)	Lawson, Mrs. M. Collier, Mrs. H.B. Lobsinger, Mrs. A. Affleck, A.F. Nicholls, W.M. Welsby, Mrs. G.R. Critchley, D.
Family Service Bureau	Jarema, Mrs. A. Smith, Mrs. R.D.
Family & Juvenile Court	Bisset, Judge A.
Good Samaritan Hospital	Goos, Mrs. C.H.
Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire	Bathc, Mrs. V.J. Edwards, Mrs. D.S.
Indian Affairs (Rehabilitation Unit)	McBride, D. Battle, R.F. Broderick, Miss W.

ORGANIZATIONREPRESENTATIVE

Indian Affairs (Placement Officer)	Jackson, D.
" " (Health Services)	Copeland, E.H. Dew, F.
Immigration (Citizenship Branch Liason Officer)	Westcott, C. A.
Independent	Sharpe, Mrs. W.E. Drost, Miss - Vald Sejrsvej 13 Holbak, Denmark. Samis, E.L.
John Howard Society	Breakwell, F. Geggie, Dr. C.G. Sutherland, R.M.
Junior Hospital League	Hewes, Mrs. F.W.
Lions Club	McCoy, H.
Local Council of Women	Tayler, Mrs. A.
Misericordia Hospital (Business Mgr.) Auxiliary Social Services	Duncan, A.C. Romanko, Mrs. M. Sister St. Frances-Cabrini Sister St. Madeleine de la Croix
National Employment Services - Women's Division	Lyons, Mrs. K.
Provincial Welfare Department	Rogers, D.W. Woodhams, Miss L. Callebaut, Mrs. R. Ward, J.E.
" Child " "	
Provincial Coordinator Rehabilitation	Gue, L.R.
Royal Alexandra Hospital	Bond, O.I.
Salvation Army	Arkenstall, Capt. Isabel Simester, Major A.P. Sutherland, J.J. Thomas, Major A.J.
St. John's Orthodox Church	Olesky, Mrs.

ORGANIZATION

REPRESENTATIVE

Sisters of Service Residential Club

Schmeltzer, Sister C.  
Woodman, Mrs. A.C.

University of Alberta Hospital

Morrison, Miss M.  
Nakamura, G.  
Philip, Mrs. S.

Victorian Order of Nurses

McEwen, Miss A.  
Stewart, Mrs. C.G.

Y.W.C.A.

Archibald, Mrs. L.R.  
Gardiner, Miss C.  
Lange, Mrs. C.  
Thompson, Miss J.  
Rumbelow, Mrs. A.S.

+ 6 University of Alberta students - observing.